DUTIES OF A CAPTAIN'S COLLECTOR Q .- Now, tell just what you did as a collector A .- I usually went to the places and got the money, or the keepers came to me, or some one representing them, and handed me their money ch month. Then I put these sums in one bulk and handed it to Captain Webb.

Q .- And did he allow you anything? A .- Yes, bout 20 per cent. Q .- During the years you were so engaged did

you not wear a uniform ? A .- I did not. Q .- And practically you- whole business was is a collector of tributes for your Captains? A .-Q .- Now, give us the scale of payments made

by the different places protected 7 A.—Each pool room paid \$50 a month. Q. How did you arrive at that sum? A .- By agreement. Policy shops paid \$20 a month each; liquor dealers, about \$2 a month each, and houses of Ill fame from \$10 to \$25, accord-

ing to the number of inmates.

Q.—What was the average monthly total of your collection? A.-Under Webb about \$300. Q.-And the highest? A.-8600.

-Now, about the liquor dealers. How came they to pay so small an amount? A.-I did not collect from each liquor dealer. The total, or all of them who were protected, was paid to me by the President of the local Liquor Dealers'

Q .- Were there any liquor dealers who did not pay? A .- Those who were not members of the

Q.-What difference did their membership make? A.-Those who were members and paid were not liable to be arrested for selling on Those who were not members were liable to arrest.

Q .- Who was the President of the Liquor Dealers' Association who paid you that lump sum monthly? A .- Alderman Clancy. The witness said that the policy shops also paid to one person, and that person most of the ne was a Mr. McCabe, but a man named

Friedman also paid for them.
Q.—How did the disorderly houses pay? A. etimes the keepers paid directly to me, and at others mid through an agent.

Q .- Who was that agent? A .- A Max Hoch-

Not a professional; I think he had money to go on bond. SOMETIMES PICKED UP LITTLE THINGS HIMSELF. The witness said there were no green goods people in the precinct. His system with Capt. Webb was to give him all of the collections, and then the Captain would return 20 per cent. There was no system of bookkeeping about it; that is, the Captain did not check off the monthly returns, although he had a list of the protected places and knew the scale of prices paid.

paid.

Q.—Did you pay him all that you collected?

A.—There may have been some little incidents i didn't; little things I picked up myself and thought belonged to me.

Q.—You paid this money you collected as you have described as a bribe to Capt. Webb from persons violating the law, so that the Captains would not interfere with those violations? A.—That was the understanding.

was the understanding.

And those who paid you so understood? Q.—And those who paid you as there an agree—
A.—Yea.

Q. (Chairman Lexow)—Was there an agree—
ment between you and Capt. Webb that you
were to receive 20 per cent. of your collections?
A.—No, sir; that was the result of the custom.
The wireas said that he did not pay this
money in an envelope, but made a roll of the
original bills he had collected, handed it to the
Captain, who counted it, computed 20 per cent,
took out that amount, and give it to the witness. -And you accepted that as a compensation our services? A.—Yes.

A computation was made, and in answer to a question based upon it the witness said that he had altogether collected for Capt. Webb in thirty months about \$12,000. Capt, Doherty succeeded Capt. Webb in August, 1890, and renained in command until the spring of 1892, bout seventeen months.

Q.—And did you make collections for him?

Q.—From all of these NO CHANGE UNDER DOBERTY.

Q.—And did you make collections for him?
A.—I did.
Q.—From all of those who were protected?
A.—Or their agents. McCabe paid Webb directly. I wish to correct myself about that When Doherty came in I went to McCabe and told him to pay to me.

The witness asid that the collections for Capt. Debarty averaged about \$400 a month. Instead of giving that amount to the Captain he deducted his 20 per cent. before he turned over the Captain's share of the tribute.
Q.—Why did you make that change, deducting your own percentage? A.—I hardly know.
Q.—You thought as you were dealing with a new Captain you would be on the safe side?
A.—That was about the size of it.
Q.—Capt. Doherty authorized and approved your collections of money from disorderly houses, pool rooms, policy shops, and liquor dealers, and you gave him those collections as a bribe to induce him to permit those who paid to violate the law? A.—Yes, sir, that is so.

COLLECTIONS WENT UP UNDER EAKINS.

The witness asid that during Doherty's time

COLLECTIONS WENT UP UNDER EARINS.

The witness said that during Doherty's time Alderman Clancy continued to pay for the saloon keepers in the association. The computation made it appear that Shalvey had paid Doherty about \$0.800. Doherty was succeeded by Capt. Eakins, who remained in the precinct seventeen months to the end of 1893. The collections went on under Capt. Eakins by the witness as before. He had no conversation with Eakins about the matter, he said, assuming that he would continue the collection as the but he would continue the collection as the Eskins about the matter, he said, assuming that he would continue the collection, as that was "the well-established custom." During Eskins's term the collections went up averaging more than \$400, aithough payments ceased to be made by Alderman Clancy for the protection of the members of the Liquor Dealers'

Q.-Why? A.-I had some information not

Association.

Q.—Why? A.—I had some information not to collect it.

Q.—What year was that? A.—1802.

Q.—Don't you know that instead of paying you the liquor dealers were then paying some other power which relieved them from police blackmail? A.—I don't know. I can't understand it at all.

Q.—Who told you not to collect from Alderman Clancy any more? A.—Oh. I'll correct myself. Capt. McCullagh was transferred to the Twelfth after Dolerty, but was only there a day or two. It was he who told me not to collect any more from the liquor dealers through Clancy.

Q.—But von did collect from some directly? A.—Yes, sir, from some who did not belong to the Liquor Dealers' Association.

The witness said that he got from Alderman Clancy a list of the salson keepers belonging to the association, and after Clancy ceased to pay witness made his own assessments on those who were not members. The loss from Clancy's list was made up by raising the rate on the policy shops from \$10 to \$20 a month.

Q.—How was that rate raised? A.—I undersiond that they were paying \$20 in other precincts, and, of course, I insisted upon as much as the others got.

Q.—You wanted to hold up your end to the honor of the old Twelfth? A.—Well, yes, sir, Colligered The TRIBUTE UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

COLLECTED THE TRIBUTE UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

COLLECTED THE TRIBUTE UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

The witness pursued the same method under Capl. Eaking deducting his 20 per cent., and turning over the reat. After he had answered the "legal" questions put to him by Mr. Goff. Benator Pound asked:

Q.—Did you ever meet with a refusal to pay?

A.—No: it was understood they had to pay.

Chairman Lexow—it was a case of put up or shut up? A.—That was it.

Capl. Eakins was paid by the witness according to the computation made about \$5,000. He was succeeded by Capl. Schultz, for whom the witness made the usual collections until September last, when, with all the ward men, he was remanded to patroi duty. The pool-room men went out of the precinct during Capl. Schultz's term, but the liquor dealers not in the association, disorderly houses, and policy shope contifpied paying tribute, contributing altogether about \$300 a month.

Q.—Until last september? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why, that was right along through the meetings of this committee? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Goff.—Well, well, to think of it—beneath the frown of the Lexow committee the old familiar blackmail went on.

A REAL ESTATE THANSAUTION WITH INSPECTOR

A REAL ESTATE THANSACTION WITH INSPECTOR
WILLIAMS.

The witness stepped aside to permit Dr. Albert M. Judd to testify that a woman named Blood was in the New York Hospital with a broken hip. Mr. Gooff explained that this woman had been sought by the Leanw committee. The Doctor said that while she was in no condition to be moved, it would do her no harm to have her deposition taken. Then Samuel Lobenthal, a lawyer, was swore. He had acted for Mrs. Blood in buying the premises 100 West Thirty-first street. Mr. Gooff wanted to know if the witness was not aware of the fact that his client, Mrs. Blood, had been forced to buy the house from Inspector Williams for \$20,000, when its value was \$20,000. The witness declined to testify, upon the ground that his communications with Mrs. Blood were privileged as between client and attorney. His refusal was station expressed in the deed was \$20,000, whereas had been worried into admitting that the consideration expressed in the deed was \$20,000, whereas the confidered the value of the premises about

NOT APRAID OF THE COMMITTEE. Then Officer Shalvey resumed his testimony, and Mr. Goff remarked to him:

Q.—You were saying, witness, just before our little interruption; that you continued collecting for Caja. Schultz right through the sessions of this committee. Was nothing said among you about the danger of continuing such collections at such a time? A.—No. sir. The rollections were not as larger, There were no pool rooms and only a few disorderly houses and only a few disorderly houses.

Q.—But were not the disorderly houses told to lie lose as an while the committee was in session?

A.—No. sir.

The witness explained that while the collec-

ses explained that while the collec-

tions ran down for a while under Capt. Schultz, they were brought up by an increase in policy slope, twenty-two of which paid \$20 a month cach, and then there were other collections, too. Q.—Push carts? A.—No, only under Capt. Eakins. An ordinance man named Larkin collected from the push carts and gave the collections to me in a scaled envelope, which I passed over without opening to Capt. Eakins.

The witness did not know how much the push-cart peddiers paid, nor did he have anything to do with or know anything about the collections from stoop line soda water stands.

MISCELLAREOUS COLLECTIONS. MISCELLANDOUS COLLECTIONS.

Q.—Did any other collections mass through your hands? A.—Yes, every three months a lumber dealer named Herman paid me \$50.
Q.—What for? A.—To prevent complaints against him for blocksding the street leading down to the East River.
Q.—Anything else? A.—Yes, Apollo Hall paid \$40 a month for six months of each year.
Q.—What for? A.—For protection—balls, parties, and weddings.
Q.—That is the hall wherein gather the aristocracy of the east side? A.—No, sir, it is a perfectly respectable place. ctly respectable place.
Q.—Ah. indeed? Then you may have met aimmie Fadden and the Duchess there? A.—b. sir: I heard of them, but I never saw them tre, sir. The witness said that all the halls paid during The witness said that all the halls paid during the "social season."
Mr. Goff—That is all, and I think it will do: four Captains bagged at once.
Capt. Martens was called, but he was only required to promise that his wife would be in court to-day.
After recess Dr. David Webster was called. He testified that he was treating a man named Hollingsworth for inflammation of the eye and that it would be against his orders if his patient responded to the subperna of the committee.



EX-WARD MAN SHALVEY.

brought into the committee room and three of them. Detectives Sergeants Philip Reilly. Jacob Von Gerichten, and Michael Crowley were examined as to their services performed at Monmouth Park, Saratoga, and other out-of-town race tracks. They all admitted that they had gone to out-of-town race tracks to post the local officers on any thieves or pickpockets who might be present, and that the track associations paid them for their services. They did not divide their pay with any one, and performed such services while they were on their vacations.

The other Central Office men were excused without being examined, and then Inspector Williams was called to the witness stand and sworn. Mr. Goff was noticeably more nervous than the witness when the examination began sworn. Mr. Goff was noticeably more nervous than the witness when the examination began in this way: Q.-On Aug. 3, 1806, you were appointed a patrolman? A.-Correct. Q.-Before that what was your business? A.patrolman? A.—Correct.
Q.—Before that what was your business? A.—Ship carpenter.
Q.—And your age—that is, about your age. Inspector? A.—I think about 24.
Q.—Before that you were working at your trade? A.—Part of the time.
Q.—But you had no business? A.—Yes, and no.
Q.—Well. Inspector, give us the yes and give us the no. A.—I was engaged in China and Japan in business. I had charge of a dockyard in Shanghal and in Hong Kong.
Q.—Well, have you any objection. Inspector, to stating whether, when you were appointed to the force, you were well off or poor? A.—I was fairly well off, Mr. Goff.
Q.—Well, now, would you have any objection to telling us what your substance was then? A.—It was \$15,000 to \$20,000.
Q.—Have you any objection to telling us in what your substance was then? A.—It was \$15,000 to \$20,000.
Q.—Have you any objection to telling us in what shape it was in? A.—I had my house and lot in Leonard street, Brooklyn.
Q.—Any other real property? A.—Six or eight building lots in Japan. [Laughter.]
Q.—As a matter of interest, Mr. inspector, to the speculative public, would you object now to telling us the nature of those lots? A.—They were 30 by 200 feet, I think.
Q.—Had you any other real property in America? A.—No. sir.
Q.—How much did you get for it? A.—I really could not ray.

His Property when He Joinad The Force.

could not ray.

HIS PROPERTY WHEN HE JOINED THE FORCE.
This first little indication of opposition was given with great good nature, but it served to steady Mr. Goff, who asked in improved form:
Q.—Well, could we say \$5,000? A.—More than that.
Q.—Yet \$5,000 would have been a good price for a piece of Leonard street property with a modest frame home in those days? A.—Five cents would have been a good price for some of the property on that street.
Q.—But we will say \$5,000 was fair for such property as you owned there then? A.—Well, I guess that will be fair.
Q.—Yee, yes, yes. Will you be good enough now to tell us where the balance of that \$20,000 was? A.—It was in cash. 10w to tell us where the balance of that \$20,000 was? A.—It was in cash.
Q.—In what bank? A.—In no bank: in a friend's safe in bills.
Q.—For how long? A.—Five or six years.
Q.—How much in bills? A.—I could not tell

Q.—Can you not approximate? A.—No, I can-not. That was twenty years ago. Q.—How long had you had that money? A.— brought it from China in bills of exchange on londen. Q.—And had the bills honored in New York? At what house? A.—That I cannot tell Q.—At what house? A.—Inst I cannot tell you.

Q.—Were they honored by a commercial house or by a bank? A.—I can't tell. They were on some London bank.

Q.—How long before you went on the police force did you have those bills cashed? A.—Two or three years; during the war.

Q.—Do you remember the character of money you got for them? A.—I sold the bills, which were worth their face value in gold, for paper money.

work worth that money? A.-I money.
Q.-Did you get State bank notes? A.-I think not.
Q.-In what friend's safe did you deposit them? A.-He is dead now.
Q.-Well, that will not deprive us of the pleasure of knowing his name. A.-Terry. \$15,000 IN GREENBACKS IN A PRIEND'S SAFE.

Q.—You, having been in business, must have known that a bank would be the safest place for your funds. A.—Things were a little mixed then, Mr. Goff, and I did not want to trust a then, Mr. Goff, and I did not want to trust a bank.

Q.—And the amount you deposited? A.—Between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Q.—If they were greenbacks, they were not a very safe investment or considered so then. A.—I think they were.

Q.—But greenbacks were at a heavy discount? A.—Yes, sir; I got 286 for those London bills, and I think gold only went to 285 or 286.

Q.—Now. Inspector, have you any reason you have not given us why you should have deposited all that paper money in a friend's safe? A.—For safety.

a frety.

Q. For safety against a great public crisis?

Q. For safety against thieves and robbers.

Q. When you joined the force did you move o New York? A.—I think I moved into the

to New York? A.—I think I moved into the station house.

Q.—You were single? A.—I had lost my wife.
Q.—And when you went on the force did you still keep your money in your friend's age instead of taking it to a bank? A.—We had to guard against from within. That's what a bank President told me, to look out for the inside as well as the outside of a bank.
Q.—You, being on the force, knew that the bank was safe from thieves on the outside? A.—All the bank thieves do not come from the outside. Mr. Goff.
Q.—True, Mr. Inspector. Now, you have carefully thought out all this testimony? A.—Not particularly. particularly.

Q. You have certainly reflected upon it? A.

I did not know what I was to be questioned

HAU FACED COMMITTEES BEFORE.

Q.—But you thought of it? For instance, after you had read the examinations of Commissioners McClave and Sheehan? A.—Not especially.

Q.—Have you ever expressed to any one that you would defy this committee to get any information from you? A.—Not at all. I never did. This is the fifth committee I have been before, Mr. Goff, and I know better.

Q.—You think it is better not to do as others have? A.—I do not criticise the actions of my superiors.

Q.—Superiors? I have mentioned no names.

A.—Commissioners McClave and Sheehan.

Q.—After you were on the force did you engage in any outside business? A.—No, although I got the credit for it.

Q.—And no one else for you? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever sworn that you had? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever sworn that you had? A.—No. HAT FACED COMMITTEES BEFORE.

No.
Q.—Have you ever sworn that you have not?
A.—Yes, when that special act of legislation was passed for my benefit.
Q.—Piti you consider that act requiring every police official te sate what, if any, outside business he had to be in your special interest? A.—Well, I was the bull in the ring. NOT INTERESTED IN LOLLYWOOD WHISKEY.

Q. You mean, inspector, that you knew it was generally supposed that you were interested in the sale of Hollywood whiskey? A. That in the sale of Hollywood whitesy r A. That is it.

Q. Now that we have reached that by seeident, tell us were you ever engaged in the Hollywood whiskey husiness? A.—No. str. Q.—Directly or indirectly? A.—in ne way, Q.—Did you ever suggest to any one to promote that brand of whiskey in your behalf?

G.—Did you ever suggest to any one to promote that brand of whiskey in your behalf?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Not to George Norton? A.—To ne one.
Q.—You know Norton? A.—I know him.
Q.—As a thief and bunco steerer? A.—I do
not know that.
Q.—He is a perfectly decent and proper man?
A.—I know nothing to the contrary, except that
he does not go to church very often. I know
him as a son of a man who kept a saloon on the
corner of Dover and Water streets.
Q.—Who kept a half a dozen disorderly houses
when you were in command of the Fourth precinct? A.—I know only of his having kept that
noe saloon. George Norton gave me information about river thieves, on which I arrested
hem and sent them to prison for fifteen years.
Q.—Then he was a stool pigeon? A.—No, sir;
a stool pigeon is paid. He helped me for friendship.
Q.—Ven knew his father kept a number of dis-

action below the father kept a number of disorderly houses? A.—I didn't.
Q.—Well, you didn't want to know? A.—How do you know that?
Q.—Will you swear ne did not? A.—I will swear I did not know.
Q.—What relations were there between you and George Norton which caused him to give you so much valuable information? A.—Nothing special. He gave the same information to Murray.

Q.—Did you ever make him valuable returns for his services ? A.—Nothing in general.

Q.—Mr. Inspector, you use an unnecessary number of times the word "special" and general. "Please answer as your conscience dictates. A.—I answer as to facts.

Q.—Have you seen Norton recently? A.—I think I have.

SOMETHING THE INSPECTOR NEVER HEARD OF

Q.—Within the last year or two have you personally or through him or through any member of your family, or for any one acting for you, or for any member of your family, had an interest in the sale of Hollywood whiskey? A.—No, sir. Q.—Have you ever heard that a Hollywood whiskey sign displayed by a saloon was a sure guarantee of protection? A.—I never heard that. Q. (ironically)—You are an Inspector of Police and never heard of that 7 A. (laughing)—I never did. Q.—It has been so sworn before this commit-tee. A. (ironically)—Oh, I don't doubt that, Mr. Goff. tee. A (ironically)—Oh, I don't doubt that, Mr. Goff.
Q.—In the face of the memorial to that effect presented to the Legislature by record of the merchanta, and in face of the sworn testimony before this committee, do you say that is false?
A.—It is false so far as I am concerned,
Q.—Do you know Filess? A.—Who is Fliess?
Q.—I am not answering questions. Do you know Filess? A.—Has he say other name?
Q.—Yes, he has. Do you know him? A.—I know a Mr. Fleece.
Q.—And that is Fliess of the Hollywood whiskey? A.—Oh, yes, I know him.
Q.—And he is a good fellow, Mr. Inspector?
A.—I am glan to hear you say that, Mr. Goff.
Q.—Say what? A.—That anybody is a good fellow,

ow.

I will say it of any one who deserves it.
i you anything to do with his being so frently a member of the Grand Jury? A.—That
bove my reach, Mr. Goff.

Never mind your reach. Had you? A. had not. Q.—Have you met him? A.—Yes. Q.—And talked to him about this Hollywood eport? A.—Yes, and he said he knew it was

not so.

Q.—Oh, he came to you and told you it was not so? But did you make any inquiry? A.—No, but the Superintendent of Police did.

Q.—The Superintendent of Police brought down a lot of liquor dealers and bulldozed them into making affidavits, and those same liquor dealers afterward made affidavits to the contrary? A.—It's pretty poor stock that will swear both ways. EIGHTEEN TIMES ON TRIAL BEFORE THE COM-

Q.—But don't you think that as a high police official, it was your duty to repudiate these charges? A. (wearily)—Oh. I have been charged with so many things, Mr. Goff, that I am tired of noticing them. with so many things, Mr. Goff, that I am tired of noticing them.

Q.—Charged with accusation and proof? A.—Only once [holding up one finger]. Oh, hold on, two times [holding up two fingers, which Uncle Daniel regarded with great interest].

Q.—You are refreshing your memory? Only charged twice? A.—That's all I admit.

Q.—How many times have you been put on trial before the Police Commissioners, sir? A. (with mock humility)—Eighteen times, Mr. Goff.

Q.—Do you know of any other police official charged with so many violations of the law of the land? A.—Well, yes, according to the papers, you had one fellow up here who had been charged twenty one time. papers, you had one fellow up here who had been charged twenty-one times.

Q.— But those were not with violations of the laws of the land? A.—Oh, I don't know how many times I have been charged with violation of department rules. My first offence was being off post when I was in the middle of the street.

Q.—That was a small offence. You were only reprimanded? A.—We call that a stand-off, Mr. loff. reprimanded? A.—We call that a superior of Goff.

Mr. Goff jumped this subject and returned to real estate, the witness having by this time assumed a kindly and patronising air toward his

Q.—After you sold your Brooklyn house when first did you buy New York real estate? A.—In October, 1876, I bought the house 109 East Tenth street, where I live and have lived going Q.—And that you conveyed to your wife? A. 78, And next? A.—Eight or nine years ago, or

REAL BOTATE AGAIN.

Q.—And next? A.—Eight of hine years ago, or may be ten or eleven.
Q. (looking at a typewritten record)—Tell me where it was and I will tell you when? A.—It was in Fairfield county, Conn.
Q.—Cos Cob? A.—That's right.
Q.—When next in New York? A.—I bought the place 403 East Sixteenth street, held it for two years, and sold it at an advance. I gave \$11,000 for it and sold it for \$13,000.
Q.—The record says you paid \$12,700? A.—(calmly)—The record lies.

VOLUNTEERS TO DENY THE PERKINS CHARGE. WOLUNTEERS TO DENY THE PERKINS CHARGE.

Mr. Goff.—That is right, Mr. Inspector: I am willing that your should do so, and if there be any other point which has been brought up in testimony here which you would like to explain, I shall be glad to have you call it to my attention. Inspector Williams.—Well, there is the Perkins testimony. He said here that he had paid me \$300 to certify to some bills against the Street Cleaning Department. That was a lie pure and simple. I was in charge of that department for eighteen months, and went out in 1881. The scows Perkins and Howells owned were hired before I took charge, and they were discharged from service on June 3, 1880. I have here the vouchers, bills, and checks, which I will show you, and they prove that I only endorsed one bill for Howells and Perkins, and that was for \$67.50. I never received from them \$500 or 500 cents.

Mr. Goff took the documents which Inspector.

show you, and they prove that I only endorsed one bill for Howells and Perkins, and that was for \$67.50. I never received from them \$500 or \$60 cents.

Mr. Goff took the documents which Inspector Williams produced, and examined them with the aid of his associate counsel at great length. He discovered them to be as the witness had said they were, all endorsed by other heads of the Street Cleaning Department, except the one for \$67.50. Then he asked:

Q.—Can you give any reason why Mr. Perkins should go on the stand here and swear to alle against you? A.—I cannot.

Q.—You swear that he did lie? A.—I swear he did.

Q.—And the memorialists to the Legislature who swore that you were interested in Hollywood whiskey, reputable men, they lied, toe, I suppose? A.—They lied—unwittingly, perhape.

Q.—And Perkins lied unwittingly? A.—No: I think he lied deliberately.

Q.—You are the victim of circumstances? A.—In that respect, yes. I hardly know Perkins or ever saw him.

Q.—Ah, but he says he saw you (with great emphasis on the "saw"). A.—Oh, yes: I am so well known here in Now York that the car horses ned at me in the morning.

This was received with a laugh, which brought down unon the head of the witness a severe lecture by Mr. Goff, who warned him sgainst future levity. Then Mr. Goff asked:

Q.—Was Howell guilty also of perjury? A.—I don't think Howell swore that I was peid \$50c. Chairman Lexow—My recollection is that Perkins testified here that Howell offered Inspector declined to receive, and that then Howell went o't and got it cashed and paid the Inspector in bills.

Inspector Williams—Well, Howell did not swear so, and Perkins lied.

"CHART there any other charges that have

swear so, and Perkins ited.

"CHMITTERROER LIED."

Q.—Are there any other charges that have been made against you here you would like now to refer to? A.—There are no others.

Q.—Why. Capi. Schmittberger charged here that he paid you part of the protection money collected from the violators of the law in precincts he commanded? A.—Schmittberger fied.

Q.—Why should he one of your officers and a former ward man, come here and perjure himself against you? A.—To keep out of prison.

Q.—Do you know that? A.—Only what I see in the public press.

Q.—Did you see that explanation in any paper?

A.—Not in those words, but he was under indictment.

A.—Not in those words, but he was the determent.
Q.—I an you state any one fact within your knowledge which would account for Capt behintitherges's perjuring himself here, and thereby running the risk of going to prison?
A. Because he was granted immunity.
Q.—Was he put up to it? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Dul you hear that he was put up to it.

Business Men and Women find Hood's Pills just the What they want. In small glass yials, easily fter Dinner that feeling of bees and distress can a true friend find Hood's Pills.

What they was a what they was a whole maintenance of the same time are reliable and thorough. At home they are same time are reliable and thorough. At home they are invaluable as an efficient family cathartic, and when away, traveling or visiting, they are a whole medicine chest. One drummer said: "I found a few of Hood's Pills.

They are small and tasteless. Therefore they are easy drum to take. They are gently and comfortably, and at the same time are reliable and thorough. At home they are invaluable as an efficient family cathartic, and when away, traveling or visiting, they are a whole medicine chest. One drummer said: "I found a few of Hood's Pills worth a dollar to me on my last trip." It is truly surprising how easily and quickly they give relief from sick headache and that tired, languid misery caused by billousness or inactive liver. If digestion is impeded by change of diet, be prevented by tak-ing Hood's Pills. They aid diges-tion, rouse to B Hood's Pills evereating or chills and congestion in changeable weather, Hood's Pills speedily restore healthy action of the liver and bowels, and prevent sickness. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. They do not contain mercury, calomel or any other injurious ingredient. Children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. Another valuable merit is that Hood's Pills do not irritate or inflame the bowels and intestines, but leave them in perfectly natural condition. In fact Hood's Pills combine so many desirable qualities never before secured to bine so many desirable qualities never before secured to be so many desirable qualities never before secured to be so many desirable qualities never before secured to be so many desirable qualities never before secured to be so many desirable podies. Fassib Cathartic, Hood's Pills are also prepared insist unfor with special reference to Hood's Barsapahartic thick the should be taken with this deced to buy Hood's Pills great medicine.

one trade mark shoul from Hood's Pills and 10 cents in stamps by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. A .- I saw it stated in the papers, but I did not

A.—I saw it stated in the papers, but I did not believe it.
Q.—Do you think it was spite? A.—Maybe.
Q.—But you never did anything to him? A.—Yes. I did—I assisted him.
Q.—But that does not create spite? A.—Yes it does, in some cases.

The witness was getting along so well with the inquisitor that Mr. tooff dropped this discussion of the vagaries of human nature, and brought the witness back to the question of his information regarding Schmittberger's swearing as he did norder to keep out of prison. The witness refused to name any paper in which he had read such a statement in terms, but asserted that the impression produced upon his mind by all that he had read was that that was the explanation of Schmittberger's testimony. of Schmittherger's testimony.

Q.—He did awear faisely, you say, when he charged that he had paid you part of the protection money? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he swear faisely when he said that the nool rooms were open? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Why don't you? A.—He reported them closed,

closed.
Q.—It is your duty to know. A.—My time is nearly all taken up in office duties. Do you know the size of my inspection district?
Q.—I do not. What I want to know is, if you do not know that it was your duty to inform yourself of the correctness or incorrectness of the reports made by your Captain? A.—How is it?

is it?
Q.—Otherwise, how con you judge of your
Captaina competency? Not to know that the
places were open which Schmid berger swore

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS. were open proves that you were either incompetent or corrupt. A.—I am not incompetent, and when Schmittberger accused me of accepting corrupt money he lied.

Q.—You rest entirely on the report of your subordinates? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you know that subordinates' reports lie? A.—I do not.

Q.—Why, you have yourself made lying reports from the Tenderioin? A.—No, I never have.

Q.—Did you were report the evidence of the propers o

have.

Q.—Did you ever report the existence of disorderly houses there? A.—I have.

Q.—Did you ever close houses so reported?

A.—I tonk! have.

Q.—Name one. A.—I don't know that I can.
Although it was then only half past four an hour before the usual time of adjournment, Mr. Goff asked for an adjournment until this morning, when he promised to proceed with inspector Williams's examination, and the committee so ordered.

NEW BAIL FOR SCHMITTBERGER. Col. Pellows Says He Hasn't Promised that

the Captain Will Not Be Tried. Q.—The record says you paid \$12,700? A.—
(calmip)—The record lies.
Q.—How comes that? A.—I know just what I paid for it, but I don't know anything about the record. I bought another Cos Cob place for \$1,160, and another for \$3,500.
Q.—Any more in New York? A.—No, and I wish I had.
Q.—Does any one hold for you any other real estate than that you have mentioned? A.—Only what my wife holds—our house.
Q.—Does any one else hold for you or your wife, here or elsewhere, directly or indirectly, or in trust any interest or leasehold in any property you have not mentioned? A.—No, sir. I did hear it said that I owned the Hartmann Hotel down here [foct of Whitehall street], but I don't, and never had any interest in it as lessed or owner. I mention it here, as some one has said that the fore the committee.

Police Captain Max F. Schmittberger gave new ball yesterday in consequence of the retirement of James H. Breslin from the bond for \$15,000, given last week jointly by Mr. Breslin and John Koster. Mr. Koster again bound himself for one-half of a new bond for \$15,000. He said that he would an undivided half-interest in the house at 389 Sixth avenue, which stands on leased ground. The other half-interest in the property belongs to Albert Bial, his partner. Mr. Koster said that he was already a bonds—main excise cases to the amount of \$5,000.

The new bondsman in \$7,500 was George Hoppe, a retired grocer of 204 West 124th street. He said that he is the owner of property at 1,061 Park avenue, valued at \$60,000, and unencum-Police Captain Max F. Schmittberger

Mr. Koster said that he was already a bondsman in excise cases to the amount of \$5,000.
The new bondsman in \$7,500 was George Hoppe,
a retired grocer of 204 West 124th street. He
said that he is the owner of property at 1,061
Park avenue, vained at \$50,000, and unencumbered. He also said that he was surety in excise
cases to the amount of about \$2,000. Acting
District Attorney Davis approved the new bond,
and Judge Martine accepted it and released
Capt. Schmittberger.
Lawyer William F. Howe. Schmittberger's
counsel, said that, though Schmittberger's trial
was set down for Jan. 7, he did not think the
case would come up on that day. The rules of
law governing the Senate and the committees
of the Senate, Mr. Howe said, protected Capt.
Schmittberger from any punishment in view of
his confession to a committee of the Senate,
District-Attorney Fellows said that he had made
no promise that Justified any statement on Mr.
Howe's part that Schmittberger's trial will not
go on as set down.

Complaint Against Majewski Dismissed. The Grand Jury dismissed yesterday the compiaint of gambling against Vincent Majewski, who was arrested on Dec. 21 while he was playing poker at 419 East 106th street. Majewski made a complaint before the Police Commis-

made a complaint before the Police Commissioners subsequently that his arrest was part of a conspiracy to send him to prison because he had been a witness before the Lexow committee as to the dealings of police Captains with gamblers, and also before the Police Commissioners against Capt. Westerveit.

There were so many prisoners in the Tombs awaiting the action of the Grand Jury that that hedy did not take up any of the complaints against policemen who have been implicated by testmony before the Lexow committee. A number of witnesses who were called to substantiate the confessions of Capta. Creeden and Schmittberger and Policeman Thorne were in attendance in the antercom, but they were dismissed until to-day. The Grand Jury found many inclictments against prisoners in the Tombs. The number was so large that Judge Martine complimented the Grand Jury upon their industry.

Policeman Intemana Wants to Be Retired. Policeman Internann of the steamboat squad went to Police Headquarters yesterday and filed in the Chief Clerk's office an applicaand nied in the Chief Clerk's office an applica-tion to be retired on half pay. He has been over twenty years on the force, having been ap-pointed on Feb. 18, 1874.

Internann has been a witness before the Lexow committee. He was first called on Tuesday of last week after several men of the steamboat squad had testified that they received extra pay from steamship companies and divided the money with some of their superior officers.

officers.

Internant admitted that he was paid by the Internant company on whose pier he was steamable company on whose pier he was stationed, but he swore that he did not divide any of his dock money with any policeman of the sound. any or his dock money with any policeman of the squad.

Mr. first recalled internant at Thursday's session. Internant then testified that when he awors he did not give up any part of his dock money he swore to an untrath. He said he awors failedly to save Bergeant Taylor and ex-locative Vail.

Pive Police Captains Ill.

According to the police returns at Headquar ters five Captains are at present on the sick list. They are Meakim of West 175th street. Reilly They are Meakin of west treats street. Skilly of East Fifty-first street. Smith of West Sixly-eighth street. Corpright of Eldridge street, and Schmittberger of West Thirdieth street. Capts. Thompson of Tremont and Copeland of the paired boat are sway on leave. 1 spi. McCullagh of Macdetzail street and acting taptain Robb of the Grand Central Station are on their vacation. APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1895.

this duced to buy any substitute which will be inferior. Be sure to ges Hood's and only Hood's.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment continued yesterday its work of making up the tax budget for 1805, and Mayor-elect Strong was on hand with his Secretary-to-be, Mr. Hedges.

Sheriff-elect Tamsen was also present. He asked for and received an increased appropria-tion of \$1,200 to pay the salary of another clerk, whose duty it will be to look after the old business and records, which for the first time are turned over by an outgoing to an incoming

When the estimates for the District Attorney's office were considered. Col. Fellows asked for an increase of the appropriation for contingencies. The increase, he said, was rendered necessary by the extraordinary Grand Jury and term of Oyer and Terminer and the osecution of election and public officers.
The public interests would hardly be served

if I should disclose here and now," said he, " just how this money is to be expended. I can-not tell you what I am going to do or how the prosecutions are to be pushed. I can say, though, that it will not be safe to undertake them without a fund of at least \$25,000 to

them without a fund of at least \$25,000 to draw on.

The District Attorney said that the \$25,000 should be in addition to the \$15,000 he had before asked for contingent expenses. The total amount was granted. Regarding the expenditure of this fund Col. Feliows said:

"I shall set my face against the paying of any exofbitant fees to experia."

The saiary list of the office was increased from \$131.670 to \$145,000.

The appropriation for the Register's office was increased \$250 over that for 1894, and an increase of \$3,000 was awarded the Surrogates for additional recording clerks. No changes were made in the estimates for either the Superior or Common Pleas Courts, which will cease to exist with the coming year. The estimates for the Supreme Court were laid over.

It required considerable eloquence on the part of Police Justices Ryan, Simms, and Taintor to secure increases for an interpreter in the Harlem Police Court and an additional assistant clerk in the Court of Special Sessions.

The needs of the Finance Department were the last to be considered, and the items of the provisional estimate were rapidly approved. Comptrease.

"I want," said he, "a fund of \$5,000 for the

crease.
"I want," said he, "a fund of \$5,000 for the
"I was of paying an expert outside of the department whenever I shall have occasion to call

partment whenever I shad have to go over your on one."

"You don't want an expert to go over your books in connection with the charges that there has been any illegal issue of boulds, do you?" asked the Mayor in good-natured banter.

"Not at all. There's nothing in those charges. I simply want to be prepared with means to pay an expert in case I need the services of one. I may not draw on the fund."

The Comptroller got his fund, and the Board adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

EGISTO PAOLO FABBRI'S WILL Left by an Italian Formerly in Business in New York.

The will of Egisto Paolo Fabbri, who since the dissolution in 1886 of the importing firm of Fabbri & Chauncey, of which he was a member, has been living at Florence, was yesterday filed for probate. He took a large part of his wealth abroad with him, but he had a million dollars

Fabbri's name came prominently before the public last March, when he tried to smuggle a diamond and sapphire bracelet through the Custom House as a wedding present for Juliet Morgan, daughtor of J. Pierpont Morgan, who was then about to marry W. Pierson Hamilton. The bracelet was worth \$4,000. It was fem bedded in a copy of "The Higher Life," b Evangelist Moody. The matter was adjusted by Mr. Morgan, who did not know of the present being sent, paying the duty of \$400.

Fabbri, who used to have a store at Florence.

which he left to come here many years ago to

Fabbri, who used to have a store at Florence, which he left to come here many years ago to make his fortune, did not succeed as he expected in getting into high life in his native city, although he spent money with a lavish hand. The city of Florence incurred his displeasure by building a hospital across the street from his palace. He bought the title of baron, it is said, and subsequently bore that title among his friends. He adopted the eight children of his brother, Ernesio G. Fabbri, who died in 1883 and who had been in business with him in this city. He took the children with him to Italy.

Fabbri gives his wife the use for life of his residence in Florence, and the income of \$5.00,000 held in trust for her. In any event the executors are instructed to set aside enough so that she shall get \$25,000 a year. He gives Georgiana Blunt \$80,000; his sisterin-law, Jemima Keally, \$900 a year for life; his sister-n-law, Sara H. Fabbri, \$10,000 absolutely and an income for life of \$3,000 a year; his aunt, Rosa Pulliti, of Florence, \$5,000; Glovanni Fabbri, \$1,000 and an income of \$400 annually; A. C. Cercua, \$1,000; Alexander Gabri of Florence, \$2,000; Lawyer Grosvenor F. Lowrey of this city, who recently died, \$2,000 to be invested in a souvenir; and to Edward Kemeys and his wife Mary, \$5,000 between them. He provided that the eight children should only get half their shares upon coming of age, and that the rest abould be held in trust for them for life, but a codicil executed last May gives the bequests to them in full upon their coming of age. This codicil was not executed last May gives the beginest to them in full upon their coming of age. This codicil was not executed last May gives the bequest to them in full upon their coming of age. This codicil was not executed according to our law, but they say it will hold good is Italy. The will was executed Nov. 29, 1820, and names as executors J. Hood Wright, Charles H. Coster, and the widow.

It was learned yesterday that on Dec. 10 the Cloak Manufacturers' Association sent a letter to the commission merchants in the clothing trade and others with whom they have dealings trade and others with whom they have dealings asking them not to do business with certain manufacturers, who in violation of the agreement of the association, have yielded to the demands of the eirkers.

Out of forty disposeess cases in Judge Goldfoyle's court yesterday, many of which were those of striking cloakmakers, only one eviction was ordered. It was that of J. Wernstern, 131 Allen street. The rest obtained extensions of time,

The Murder of Fernandino Condo.

TRENTON, Dec. 26 .- At the examination of Frank Bodnar, accused of the murder of Perandino Condo at Morrisville on Nov. 16, several witnesses testified that Bodnar had reeral witnesses testified that Bodnar had removed to Trenton on Oct. 30 and was not in
Morrisville on the night of the murder. Bodnar
expisined the blood stains in the Morrisville
house as having been caused by the carcasses of
oigs killed a few days before he moved. Justice
Crossley remanded him for five days to await
the action of the Pennsylvania suchorities. It
is believed now that the murder was committed
by one of the two Italian companions of Condo.
who have gone to the mining region.

Victor S. Flechter's,
as UNAU methods at
Victor S. Flechter's,
as UNAU methods of Victor Boors,
Largest and These collections of Victor Boors, and
house Every literature of the boor parties.
The following are spaced by patrons Yang, Thomson, Naykan, Uno, Bensenyt, Garactic, and a bust of
state well-grown artists.

STEPHENSON SENTENCED.

THREE YEARS AND NINE MONTHS FOR THE FORMER POLICE CAPTAIN.

A Fine of \$1,000 Imposed in Addition to the Term of Imprisonment-The Prisoner Apparently Unmoved by the Nontenes. Deputy Sheriff Kelly took former Police Captain John T. Stephenson from the Tombs prinon yesterday morning across the Bridge of Sighs to the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be sen-tenced for accepting a bribe from Martin N. Ed-wards, produce dealer of 183 Duane street, to permit him to obstruct the sidewalk in front of his store. In the court room Stephenson's brother and his brother-in-law, Capt. Grant, met him. Stephenson was dressed in a fashionably cut business suit of dark gray. He was newly shaved, and the ends of his moustache were curied. He appeared composed. Lawyer Vincent, who was associated with Ira Shafer in Stephenson's defence, and District Attorney Fellows sat within the bar. When Judge Ingraham went upon the bench Col. Fellows co with him for several minutes. Then Clerk Car. roll called Stephenson to the bar. Stephens

roll called Stephenson to the bar. Stephenson stepped briskly up and steod erect, with bis eyes fixed upon Judge Ingraham's face. Judge Ingraham said:

"I have received a letter from Mr. Shafer, saying that he is confied to his bed and unable to appear. I hardly know whether to adjourn the passing of seatence or not."

"I, too," said Mr. Vincent, "have received a telegram from Mr. Shafer regarding his illness. But we prefer to have sentence passed, providing your Honor will allow us to make a formal motion on the statutory grounds for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and will permit us to file later the specific grounds for the motion."

motion on the statutory grounds for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and will permit us to file later the specific grounds for the motion."

Justice Ingraham replied that he would give Mr. Vincent until Monday to file the specific grounds. Then Mr. Vincent made a plea for clemency. He referred to Stephenson's bravery as a policeman, and said that during all the years of his service, up to the time of the present accusation, he had conducted himself property. In addition to a petition for clemency from business men in his late precinct, there was the recommendation from the jury.

"Stephenson," said Judge Ingraham, "you have been convicted of bribery, upon evidence that was absolutely indisputable. No one ought to question the strength of the evidence or the justice of the verdict. The crime of bribery is not a crime committed against any particular person or persona, but it is a crime against the State and against the people of the State. Your offence was grave, not on account of the value of the bribe that you accepted, but because of the fact that you have prestituted a public office to your private gain. The amount of the bribe does not enter into consideration here. What we have to consider here is the great trust that you have violated. You were a public officer, entrusted with great power for the protection of the public, but for your own advantage. The law gives me great discretion as to the punishment to be imposed, and it is a responsibility which, in this case, I feel very deeply. I realize, of course, in passing sentence that innecent persons, your wife, your children, your relatives, will suffer from the imposition of punishment upon you, but such a consideration cannot stay the performance of my duty in administering what i regard as adequate punishment for what I consider a most serious crime. I have received letters from other persons in your old precinct, saying that you never asked them for bribes. On the other hand I have received letters from other persons in that precinct indicatin

THE COLUMBIAN SCANDAL.

District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn ancalled Columbian cases up for trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will meet in Brooklyn in January. The cases are those of the public officials who took part in the alleged fraudulent expenditure of money during the Columbian celebration. Two of the officials indicted, McKee and Pigrott, have been tried, and in each instance the District Attorney failed to secure a conviction. It was believed by the other indicted officials that he would not proceed against them, but the announcement yesterday destroyed their hopes.

Mr. Ridgway says the cases will be tried separately, and he intimates that he described.

arately, and he intimates that he despairs of a conviction in any of the cases. He says the cases against the men siready acquitted were carefully prepared and presented, and that he has no fault to find with the jurymen that decided them. Nevertheless he will go on with the new cases and do the best he can. He denies that he is bringing the matter into court because of the recent formation of the Law Enforcement Society.

Incompetents Must Co.

A letter, which was printed in THE SUN on Dec. 24, addressed to the Secretary of the Treas-ury by Alexander R. Smith, editor of Seaboard, has aroused great interest among the heads of the various departments at Washington. The letter suggested that in view of the dismissal for incompetency of three assistant inspectors of steam vessels at this port, who had retain of steam vessels at this port, who had retained their places for a term of years, the Secretary of the Treasury order a general examination of inspectors of steamboats. Mr. Smith goes on to say that if the three assistant inspectors were incompetent, the public safety demands that the steam vessels which had been examined and passed by them be reëxamined by competent men. In relation to Mr. Smith's letter the following telegram was received here yesterday from a person in authority at Washington:

We are informed by a gentleman in suphority of from a person in authority at Washington;
We are informed by a gentieman in authority at
Washington, claiming to know Secretary Carlier's
views of the importance of the steamboat inspection
service and of the vital necessity that its officers
should be of untoubted ability in their profession, but
who does not claim to speak by Mr. Carliel's authority, that the inspection service will be weeded of incompetents whenever such may be found therein, but
that the Secretary will do so in his own way and
time. In the mean time the public may rest assured
their interests will not be allowed to suffer.

A Peculiar Will Set Aside. Bostos, Dec. 26.—Judge McKim in the Probate Court to-day disallowed the will of John Lithgoe, who died about a year ago in Boston,

leaving an estate valued at nearly \$150,000. The will was disallowed on the ground of unsound-ness of mind of the testator. The will left the property in trust to one son, and under its pro-visions the principal might be kept locked un for over 100 years, it being provided that it should be held until the death of all issue of all his children. All of the children desired the will set aside.

Was This Thomas E. Burtle! An unknown man was run down by a train on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad early yesterday morning at the Tower Hill station. His skull was fractured and he died almost immediately. In his pocket was an unpostmarked envelope addressed to "Thomas E. Burtis. Syosset, L. I." He was about 40 years old and apparently a laborer. His body is now at Slivies a morgue in Port Hichmond.

To Regulate the Sale of Anti-Toxine. At a meeting of the Health Board yesterday an amendment was made to the sanitary code providing that no preparation of diphtheria providing that he preparation of diplaners anti-toxine be sold unless the receptacle bears a label on which is placed a statement of the value of the anti-toxine as measured by some generally recognized standard. The bottle must also bear the name and address of the producer.

Another Lawyer After Justice Bivror. Edward W. Searing, a lawyer of 110 Nassau street, who is a member of Good Government Club F, went to the District Attorney's office resterday, it is and, to furnish evidence against Police Justice Patrick Divvor, in support of the charges of Mr. Hale, the Brooklyn inwyer. Mr. Scaring declined to give the nature of the exidence in question. He intimated, however, that he was not slone in the matter.

Shared Profits with Employees. Fall Riven, Mass., Dec. 2d. The sleventh smi-annual dividend in the dividend-charing policy adopted by the directors of the Hourne pointy anopased by the directors of the incurrie and was paid to the operatives on Monday after-moon. Three per cent, of the wages from June 10 to Dec. a ware paid to each operative who completed with the main conditions, an increase as compared with last year.



Llama Thibet

Worth \$10 more

When we once serve a man, we generally serve him again every sea-

Overcoats,

This season we've missed lots of people we served last season, although the volume of business done was greatly increased.

This worried us some. Don't worry us any more. Glad of h now. Man came in Saturday and explained it-let the cat out of the bag.

"Where you been," we said,
"Oh," he said, "didn't have to
come. Bought a Llama Thibet last time I was here. Wore twice as long as I expected it to. Give me another."

E. O. THOMPSON,

Bet. Park Piece and Murray St.

245 Broadway.

"TREAT OR FIGHT." ctor Chose to Fight and the Police Say He was Right to Shoot.

PATRISON, Dec. 26.—Charies Proctor entered entered the saloon known as the "Coffee Cool-er's" at the corner of Spring street and Washington avenue early this morning to get a brandy and soda. Believing that his genteel appearance indicated that the stranger had plenty of money, Thomas Fey, followed by a crowd of toughs, approached him and ordered him to treat the house. Proctor, wishing to avoid a quarrel, invited them all to the bar and

avoid a quarrel, invited them all to the bar and paid for a round of drinks.

When he attempted to leave the saloon he was detained and informed that he would have to treat or fight.

Proctor preferred to fight and as Fey approached him in a threatening manner he pulled out a revolver and discharged it twice. The first ball struck a button on Fey's overcoat directly over his heart and gianced off harmlessiy. The second one penetrated the shoulder and Fey fell. The gang had escaped by a back door and Proctor walked away leisurely. Fey was taken to the hospital. No arrests have been made.

The police say Proctor had a right to defend himself. The button undoubtedly saved Fey's life.

The Mayor granted a public hearing yesterday to the hotel men andhack men on the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen granting the privilege of having one back in front of each liam J. Fanning, for the Hotel Men's Associa-tion, took the ground that the resolution of the tion, took the ground that the resolution of the Aldermen was illegal. He contended that neither the Legislature nor the local authorities had the right to authorize a hack stand or other permanent encumbrance in a public street, in front of private property, without the consent of the owner. He cited several cases in support of this argument, and so impressed the Mayor that he reserved his decision and allowed Mr. Fanning until Saturday noon to file a counter brief.

Technicalities of the Fishing Trade. GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26,-The schooner Alice C. Jordan, which recently brought the season's first cargo of salt herring from Nova Scotia, was not allowed to enter her fare as the product of American fisheries, and a duty of \$1 per barrel was exacted by Collector Pew. It was paid under protest by the vessel's owner, William H. Jordan. The Captain, hired men to catch the herring, but used salt bought in the provinces in curing them, and for this reason the fish were declared dutiable.



GIVE AWAY

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets To any one sending name and address to

us on a postal card ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN PAVOR

Hence, our object in sending them out ON TRIAL

They absolutely cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Don't accept some substitute said to be " just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less. It costs you ABOUT the same. HIS profit is in the "just as good." WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for PRES SAMPLE. World's Dispensary Medical Association,

No. 663 Male St., BUPPALO, N. Y.

Morses, Carringes, &r. STUDERAN ER REGIO. 2005 CANAL ST. Stengths of all prices. Identity at all prices. Squares Wagone: Business Wagone. Business Wagone.